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June Ho Yi; Chelberg, D.M.;
Systems, Man and Cybernetics, Part A, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 28, Issue 5, Sept. 1998 Page(s):601 - 612
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/3468.709605

AbstractPlus | References | Full Text: PDF(496 KB)   IEEE JNL
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☐ 2. **Automatic multiscale meshing through HRBF networks**
Ferrari, S.; Frosio, I.; Piuri, V.; Borghese, N.A.;
Instrumentation and Measurement, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 54, Issue 4, Aug. 2005 Page(s):1463 - 1470
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TIM.2005.851471

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☐ 3. **A short scan helical FDK cone beam algorithm based on surfaces satisfying the Tuy's condi**
Jicun Hu; Tam, K.; Johnson, R.H.; Jinyi Qi;
Nuclear Science Symposium Conference Record, 2004 IEEE
Volume 5, 16-22 Oct. 2004 Page(s):2760 - 2764 Vol. 5
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/NSSMIC.2004.1466261

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☐ 4. **Material interface reconstruction**
Bonnell, K.S.; Duchaineau, M.A.; Schikore, D.R.; Hamann, B.; Joy, K.I.;
Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 9, Issue 4, Oct.-Dec. 2003 Page(s):500 - 511
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TVCG.2003.1260744

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☐ 5. **The accuracy of the HRBF networks**
Ferrari, S.; Frosio, I.; Piuri, V.; Borghese, N.A.;
Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference, 2004. IMTC 04. Proceedings of the 21
Volume 1, 18-20 May 2004 Page(s):482 - 486 Vol.1
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/IMTC.2004.1351093

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6. **Single view modeling of free-form scenes**
Li Zhang; Dugas-Phocion, G.; Samson, J.-S.; Seitzt, S.M.;
Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2001. CVPR 2001. Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE Comp
Conference on
Volume 1, 2001 Page(s):I-990 - I-997 vol.1
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/CVPR.2001.990638

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7. **Fast surface reconstruction using the level set method**
Hong-Kai Zhao; Osher, S.; Fedkiw, R.;
Variational and Level Set Methods in Computer Vision, 2001. Proceedings. IEEE Workshop on
13 July 2001 Page(s):194 - 201
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1 **I/O-Efficient Algorithms for Problems on Grid-Based Terrains**   ▬
Lars Arge, Laura Toma, Jeffrey Scott Vitter
December 2001 **Journal of Experimental Algorithmics (JEA)**, Volume 6
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: 🗎 pdf(447.27 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The potential and use of Geographic Information Systems is rapidly increasing due to the increasing availability of massive amounts of geospatial data from projects like NASA's Mission to Planet Earth. However, the use of these massive datasets also exposes scalability problems with existing GIS algorithms. These scalability problems are mainly due to the fact that most GIS algorithms have been designed to minimize internal computation time, while I/O communication often is the bottleneck when p ...

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2 **Efficient simulation of large bodies of water by coupling two and three dimensional techniques**   ▬
Geoffrey Irving, Eran Guendelman, Frank Losasso, Ronald Fedkiw
July 2006 **ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) , ACM SIGGRAPH 2006 Papers SIGGRAPH '06**, Volume 25 Issue 3
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: 🗎 pdf(1.27 MB) 🎞 mov(18:27 MIN)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

We present a new method for the efficient simulation of large bodies of water, especially effective when three-dimensional surface effects are important. Similar to a traditional two-dimensional height field approach, most of the water volume is represented by tall cells which are assumed to have linear pressure profiles. In order to avoid the limitations typically associated with a height field approach, we simulate the entire top surface of the water volume with a state of the art, fully three ...

Keywords: Navier-Stokes equations, adaptive simulation, rivers, streams, water

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3 **Spatial Query Processing Algorithms: Flow computation on massive grids**   ▬
Laura Toma, Rajiv Wickremesinghe, Lars Arge, Jeffery S. Chase, Jeffery Scott Vitter, Patrick N. Halpin, Dean Urban
November 2001 **Proceedings of the 9th ACM international symposium on Advances in**

geographic information systems GIS '01
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: ⬛ pdf(2.11 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, index terms

As detailed terrain becomes available, GIS applications target larger geographic areas at finer resolutions. Processing the massive data presents significant challenges to GIS systems and demands algorithms that are optimized for both data movement and computation.In this paper we develop effcient algorithms for flow routing on massive terrains, extending our previous work on flow accumulation. Our implementations of these algorithms constitute the first comprehensive terrain flow software syste ...

4   Novel ideas: A design space evaluation of grid processor architectures
Ramadass Nagarajan, Karthikeyan Sankaralingam, Doug Burger, Stephen W. Keckler
December 2001 **Proceedings of the 34th annual ACM/IEEE international symposium on Microarchitecture MICRO 34**
Publisher: IEEE Computer Society
Full text available: ⬛ pdf(1.29 MB) ⬛ Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings
Publisher Site

In this paper, we survey the design space of a new class of architectures called Grid Processor Architectures (GPAs). These architectures are designed to scale with technology, allowing faster clock rates than conventional architectures while providing superior instruction-level parallelism on traditional workloads and high performance across a range of application classes. A GPA consists of an array of ALUs, each with limited control, connected by a thin operand network. Programs are executed b ...

5   From the I-WAY to the National Technology Grid
Rick Stevens, Paul Woodward, Tom DeFanti, Charlie Catlett
November 1997 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 40 Issue 11
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: ⬛ pdf(4.30 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms, review

6   Tabular representation of multivariate functions—with applications to topographic modeling
Barry W. Boehm
January 1967 **Proceedings of the 1967 22nd national conference**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: ⬛ pdf(1.13 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The data compression problem One of the outstanding problems confronting computer users is compact representation of functions of more than one variable. Most storage-limited computer programs devote a major part of their available memory to the representation of functions of more than one variable: e.g., equation-of-state tables in physics problems,1 optimal return functions in dynamic-programming problems,2 routing ta ...

7   Power grid, thermal, and leakage issues: Defocus-aware leakage estimation and control
Andrew B. Kahng, Swamy Muddu, Puneet Sharma
August 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 international symposium on Low power electronics and design ISLPED '05**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(189.74 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Leakage power is one of the most critical issues for ultra-deep submicron technology. Subthreshold leakage depends exponentially on linewidth, and consequently variation in linewidth translates to a large leakage variation. A significant fraction of variation in linewidth occurs due to systematic variations involving focus and pitch. In this paper we propose a new leakage estimation methodology that accounts for focus-dependent variation in linewidth. The ideas presented in this paper significan ...

Keywords: ACLV, leakage, lithography, yield

8   <u>Coverage: Minimal and maximal exposure path algorithms for wireless embedded sensor networks</u>

Giacomino Veltri, Qingfeng Huang, Gang Qu, Miodrag Potkonjak
November 2003 **Proceedings of the 1st international conference on Embedded networked sensor systems SenSys '03**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(331.46 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Sensor networks not only have the potential to change the way we use, interact with, and view computers, but also the way we use, interact with, and view the world around us. In order to maximize the effectiveness of sensor networks, one has to identify, examine, understand, and provide solutions for the fundamental problems related to wireless embedded sensor networks. We believe that one of such problems is to determine how well the sensor network monitors the instrumented area. These problems ...

Keywords: centralized optimal algorithms, localized algorithms, simulation, wireless embedded sensor networks

9   <u>Topographic simulation as an aid to printed circuit board design</u>

C. J. Fisk, D. L. Caskey, L. E. West
January 1967 **Proceedings of the 4th conference on Design automation DAC '67**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.09 MB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

The topographic simulation technique, presented here, is part of the continuing development of the ACCEL1 system. It is based on the idea that the configurations of a circuit board can be represented in a topographic structure. This idea was first introduced to the authors by Dr. Iben Browning, Executive Director of the Thomas Bede Foundation in Los Altos, California. The ACCEL system was developed jointly by Sandia Corporation and the Thomas Bede Foundation, ...

10   <u>Experiments with an ocean circulation model on CEDAR</u>

L. DeRose, K. Gallivan, E. Gallopoulos
August 1992 **Proceedings of the 6th international conference on Supercomputing ICS '92**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.41 MB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

We present the design of the GFDL ocean circulation model as adapted for simulations of the Mediterranean basis for the Cedar multicluster architecture. The model simulates the basic aspects of large-scale, baroclinic ocean circulation, including treatment of irregular bottom topography. The data and computational mapping strategies and their effect on the design are discussed. The code was parametrized to offer several choices for data

partitionings of the computational domain, for placeme ...

11 Summaries of MobiHoc 2003 posters: Hierarchical grid location management for
large wireless Ad hoc networks
Sumesh J. Philip, Chunming Qiao
July 2003 **ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review**, Volume 7
Issue 3
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(47.32 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

Recently, a new family of protocols has been introduced for large scale ad hoc networks
that make use of the approximate location of nodes in the network for geographic routing.
Location management plays an important role in such protocols, and in this paper, we
propose a deterministic hierachical scheme for managing the location information of
nodes, and analyze the cost of such a scheme via probabilistic means and simulations. We
find that the cost of hierarchical location management has an as ...

12 Geography-informed energy conservation for Ad Hoc routing
Ya Xu, John Heidemann, Deborah Estrin
July 2001 **Proceedings of the 7th annual international conference on Mobile
computing and networking MobiCom '01**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(399.65 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index
terms

We introduce a *geographical adaptive fidelity* (GAF) algorithm that reduces energy
consumption in ad hoc wireless networks. GAF conserves energy by identifying nodes that
are equivalent from a routing perspective and then turning off unnecessary nodes, keeping
a constant level of routing *fidelity*. GAF moderates this policy using application- and
system-level information; nodes that source or sink data remain on and intermediate
nodes monitor and balance energy use. GAF is indepen ...

13 Ad hoc and sensor networks: Simulation of large ad hoc networks
Valeri Naoumov, Thomas Gross
September 2003 **Proceedings of the 6th ACM international workshop on Modeling
analysis and simulation of wireless and mobile systems MSWIM '03**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(457.07 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index
terms

This research was supported, in part, by the NCCR "Mobile Information and
Communication Systems", a research program of the Swiss National Science Foundation,
and by a gift from the Microprocessor Research Lab (MRL) of Intel Corp.An ad hoc network
is formed by wireless mobile nodes (hosts) that operate as terminals as well as routers in
the network, without any centralized administration. Research in ad hoc networks often
involves simulators since management and operation of a large number of no ...

Keywords: ad hoc networks, network simulation, scalability

14 Multi-resolution visualization techniques for nested weather models
Lloyd A. Treinish
October 2000 **Proceedings of the conference on Visualization '00 VIS '00**
Publisher: IEEE Computer Society Press
Full text available: pdf(1.73 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, citings, index terms

Keywords: flow visualization, meteorology, multi-resolution, visualization design, weather forecasting

15 <u>Session 4: Finding planar regions in a terrain: in practice and with a guarantree</u>

Stefan Funke, Theocharis Malamatos, Rahul Ray

June 2004 **Proceedings of the twentieth annual symposium on Computational geometry SCG '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.18 MB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

We consider the problem of computing large connected regions in a triangulated terrain of size n for which the normals of the triangles deviate by at most some small fixed angle. In previous work an exact near-quadratic algorithm was presented, but only a heuristic implementation with no guarantee was practicable. We present a new approximation algorithm for the problem which runs in $O(n\epsilon^2)$ time and---apart from giving a guarantee on the quality of the produ ...

Keywords: approximation, planarity, terrain

16 <u>ECOSITE: an application of computer-aided design to the composition of landforms</u> <u>for reclamation</u>

Robert Mallary, Michael Ferraro

July 1977 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics , Proceedings of the 4th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques SIGGRAPH '77**, Volume 11 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(216.57 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>

Surface mining, though an efficient method of extracting near-surface coal for the nation's mounting energy needs, requires sound reclamation if the harmful environmental impacts of the method are to be held to a tolerable minimum. Another important requirement is aesthetic quality, a feature which should, but as yet does not, involve professional planners and designers at the early preplanning stage of reclamation. To encourage this needed improvement a multidisciplinary research group at the U ...

Keywords: applications programming, interactive computer graphics, landform and topographical design, man/machine synergism, surface mine reclamation

17 <u>Tidally-generated residual motion in the St. Lawrence estuary</u>

T. S. Murty, M. I. El-Sabh

January 1980 **Proceedings of the 13th annual symposium on Simulation ANSS '80**

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: pdf(949.16 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

It was shown that in any water body periodic astronomical tides can generate residual motion, through interaction with the topography of the water body. Such a tidally-generated residual circulation is quite important in computing surface drift. This problem is examined here for the St. Lawrence estuary in eastern Canada, through a numerical model and comparison is made with observations.

18 <u>Model-based dummy feature placement for oxide chemical-mechanical polishing</u> <u>manufacturability</u>

Ruiqi Tian, D. F. Wong, Robert Boone
June 2000 **Proceedings of the 37th conference on Design automation DAC '00**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(644.02 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Chemical-mechanical polishing (CMP) is an enabling technique used in deep-submicron VLSI manufacturing to achieve uniformity in long range oxide planarization [1]. Post-CMP oxide topography is highly related to local spatial pattern density in layout. To change local pattern density, and thus ensure post-CMP planarization, dummy features are placed in layout. Based on models that accurately describe the relation between local pattern density and post-CMP planarization [7; 5; 9], a two-step ...

19 Parallel calculations on the wind-driven oceanic circulation using Fourier pseudospectral methods
Zaphiris D. Christidis
June 1989 **Proceedings of the 3rd international conference on Supercomputing ICS '89**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.17 MB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

The shallow-water equations for the wind-driven oceanic circulation were solved in parallel, using Fourier pseudospectral methods. A domain decomposition approach was used to perform two-dimensional Fast Fourier Transforms (2-D FFTs), as part of a computational scheme for the parallel solution of the time dependent partial differential equations. The algorithm was implemented using a shared memory approach, and tested on the ACE experimental multiprocessor workstation. The perfor ...

20 DYNAMIC DATA-DRIVEN INVERSION FOR TERASCALE SIMULATIONS: REAL-TIME IDENTIFICATION OF AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS
VOLKAN AKCELIK, GEORGE BIROS, ANDREI DRAGANESCU, JUDITH HILL, OMAR GHATTAS, BART VAN BLOEMEN WAANDERS
November 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing SC '05**
Publisher: IEEE Computer Society
Full text available: pdf(666.70 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>index terms</u>

In contrast to traditional terascale simulations that have known, fixed data inputs, dynamic data-driven (DDD) applications are characterized by unknown data and informed by dynamic observations. DDD simulations give rise to inverse problems of determining unknown data from sparse observations. The main difficulty is that the optimality system is a boundary value problem in 4D space-time, even though the forward simulation is an initial value problem. We construct special-purpose parallel multig ...

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